OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1751. [N°. 357.]

To Britain from an Argument, ſhewing that a Standing Army is inconſiſtent with a Free Government &c.

TO ſet us, like *Moſes*, within View of the Promiſed Land, with a *Ne-plus-ultra*, is the greateſt of all human Infelicities. Such I ſhall always take our Caſe to be, whilſt a *Standing Army* muſt be kept up to prey upon our Entrails, and which [illegible] in the Hands of an ill Prince, (which we have the Misfortune frequently to meet with) infallibly deſtroy our Conſtitution.

This is ſo evident and important a Truth, that no Legiſlators ever founded a Free Government, but avoided this *Charybdis*, as a Rock againſt which his Conſtitution muſt certainly be ſhipwrecked; as the *Lacedæmonians*, *Athenians*, *Corinthians*, *Achaians*, *Arcadians*, *Thebans*, *Samnites*, and *Romans*; each of which Nations, whilſt they kept their Liberty, were ever known to maintain any Soldier in conſtant Pay within their Cities, or ever ſuffered their Subjects to make War their Profeſſion; well knowing, that the Sword and Sovereignty always march hand in hand: And therefore they trained their own Citizens, and the Territories about them perpetually to Arms, and their whole Commonwealths by theſe Means became ſo many ſeveral ſeveral Armies. A general Exerciſe of the beſt of the People, in the Uſe of Arms, was the only Bulwark of their Liberties. This was reckoned the ſureſt Way to preſerve them both at home and abroad, the People being ſecured thereby as well againſt the domeſtic Affronts of any of their own Citizens, as againſt the foreign Invaſions of ambitious and unruly Neighbours.

Their Arms were never lodged in the Hands of any who had not an Intereſt in preſerving the public Peace, who fought *pro Aris & Focis*, and thought themſelves ſufficiently paid by repelling Invaders, that they might with Freedom return to their own Affairs.

In thoſe Days there was no Difference between the Citizen, the Soldier, and the Husbandman; for they promiſcuouſly took Arms when the public Safety required it, and afterwards laid them down with more Alacrity than they took them up: So that we find among the *Romans*, the beſt and braveſt of their Generals came from the Plough, contentedly returning when the Work was over, and never demanded their Triumphs 'till they had laid down their Dictatorſhips, and reduced themſelves to the State of private Men. Nor do we find, that this famous Commonwealth ever permitted a Depoſition of their Arms in any other Hands, 'till, their Empire increaſing, Neceſſity conſtrained them to erect a conſtant ſtipendiary Soldiery in foreign Parts, either for the Holding or Winning of Provinces: Their Luxury encreaſing with Dominion, the ſtrict Rule and Diſcipline of Freedom ſoon abated, and Forces were kept up at home, which ſoon proved of ſuch dangerous Conſequences, that the People were forced to make a Law to employ them at a convenient Diſtance; which was, That if any General paſſed over the River *Rubicon*, he ſhould be declared a public Enemy. And in the Paſſage of that River, this following Inſcription was erected: *Imperator, ſpe Muti, ſive Tyrannus armatus quiſquis fluvium pedibus, navibus, equitibus, armaque depoſito, nec citra tranſeundum proficito.* This made *Cæſar*, when he reſolved to paſs that River, to think of nothing but preſſing on to the total Overthrow of that glorious Republic.

Now, as I ſaid before, did any Nation deviate from theſe Rules, but they loſt their Liberty. Of this Kind there are infinite Examples, out of which I ſhall give a few in ſeveral Ages, which are moſt famous, and occur to every one's Reading.

The firſt Example I ſhall give, is of *Piſiſtratus*, who artfully prevailing with the *Athenians* to allow him Fifty Guards, for the Defence of his Perſon, he ſo improved that Number, that he ſeized upon the Caſtle and Government, deſtroyed the Commonwealth, and made himſelf Tyrant of *Athens*.

The *Corinthians*, being in Apprehenſion of their Enemies, made a Decree for 400 Men to be kept to defend their City, and gave *Timophanes* the Command over them, who overturned their Government, cut off all the principal Citizens, and proclaimed himſelf King of *Corinth*.

Agathocles, being Captain-general of the *Syracuſians*, got ſuch an Intereſt in the Army, that he cut all the Senators to Pieces, and the richeſt of the People, and made himſelf their King.

The *Romans*, for fear of the *Tutones* and *Cimbri*, who, like vaſt Innundations, threatened their Empire, choſe *Marius* their General; and, contrary to the Conſtitution of their Government, continued him Five Years in his Command, which gave him ſuch Opportunity to inſinuate and gain an Intereſt in the Army, that he oppreſſed their Liberty: And to this were owing all the Miſeries, Maſſacres, and Ruins, which that City ſuffered under him and *Sylla*, who made the beſt Blood in the World run like Water in the Streets of *Rome*, and turned the whole City into Shambles of the Nobility, Gentry and Peeple.

The ſame Thing enabled *Cæſar* totally to overthrow that famous Commonwealth; for the Prolongation of his Commiſſion in *Gaul* gave him an Opportunity to debauch his Army, and then, upon a pretended Diſguſt, he marched to *Rome*, drove out the Senators, ſeized the Treaſury, fought their Forces, and made himſelf perpetual Dictator.

Olivaratto di Fermo deſired Leave of his Fellow-Citizens, that he might be admitted into their Town, with 100 Horſes of his Companions; which being granted, he put to the Sword all the principal Citizens, and proclaimed himſelf their Prince.

Francis Sforza, being General of the *Milaneſe*, uſurped upon them, and made himſelf Duke of *Milan*.

After *Chriſtiern* the Second, King of *Denmark*, had conquered *Sweden*, he invited all the Senators and Nobility to a magnificent Entertainment, where, after he had treated them highly for two Days, he moſt barbarouſly butchered them. None eſcaped this Maſſacre but the brave *Guſtavus Ericſon*, who was then a Priſoner; but he afterwards, wading thro' a thouſand Difficulties, by his good Fortune, Courage and Conduct, drove the *Danes* out of *Sweden*, and reſtored the *Swedes* to their antient Kingdom. Nothing was then thought too great for their generous Deliverer; every Mouth was full of his Praiſes, and, by the univerſal Voice of the People, he was choſen their King; and to conſummate the laſt Teſtimony of their Gratitude, they truſted him with an Army: But they ſoon found their Miſtake, for it coſt them their Liberty; and having granted that *Unum magnum*, it was too late to diſpute any Thing elſe; his Succeſſors having been pleaſed to take all the reſt: And now they remain the miſerable Examples of too credulous Generoſity.

The Story of *Denmark* is ſo generally known, and ſo well related by a late excellent Author, that it would be impertinent in me to repeat it. Only this I will obſerve, that if the King had not had an Army at his Command, the Nobles had never delivered up their Government.

Our Countryman *Oliver Cromwell* turned out that Parliament, under which he ſerved, and who had got immortal Honour thro' the whole World by their great Actions: And this he effected by the Aſſiſtance of an Army, which muſt be allowed to have had as much Virtue, Sobriety, and public Spirit, as hath been known in the World ſince amongſt that ſort of Men.

The laſt Inſtance I ſhall give is of a *French* Colony, as I remember, in the *Weſt-Indies*, who, having War with the neighbouring *Indians*, and being tired in their March with the Extremity of Heat, made their Slaves carry their Arms; who, taking that Opportunity, fell upon them, and cut them to Pieces: A juſt Puniſhment for their Folly. And this will always be the Fate of thoſe that truſt their Arms out of their own Hands; for it is a ridiculous Imagination to conceive Men will be Servants when they can be Maſters. And, as Mr. *Harrington* judiciouſly obſerves, "Whatever Nation ſuffer their Servants to carry their Arms, the Servants will make them hold their Trenchers."

Some People object, "That the Republics of *Venice* and *Holland* are Inſtances to diſprove my Aſſertion, who have kept great Armies, and yet have not loſt their Liberty." I anſwer, That neither keep any Standing Forces within the Seats of their Government; that is, within the City of *Venice*, or the great Towns of the *United Provinces*; but they defend theſe by their own Burghers, and quarter their Mercenaries in their conquered Countries, *viz.* the *Venetian* in *Greece* and the Continent of *Italy*, and the *Dutch* in *Brabant* or *Flanders*. And the Situation of theſe States makes their Armies, ſo poſted, not dangerous to them; for the *Venetians* cannot be attacked without a Fleet, nor the *Dutch* be ever conquered by their own Forces; their Country being ſo full of ſtrong Towns, fortified by Art and Nature, and defended by their own Citizens, that it would be a fruitleſs Attempt for their own Armies to invade them: For if they ſhould march againſt any of their Cities, it is but ſhutting up their Gates, and the Deſign is ſpoiled.

But if we admit, that an Army might be conſiſtent with Freedom in a Commonwealth, yet it is otherwiſe in a Free Monarchy: For in the former, it is wholly in the Diſpoſal of the People, who nominate, appoint, diſcard and puniſh the Generals and Officers as they think fit; and it is certain Death to make any Attempt on their Liberties: Whereas in the latter, the King is perpetual General, may model the Army as he pleaſes, and it will be called High-Treaſon to oppoſe him.

And tho' ſome Princes, as the Family of the *Medices*, *Lewis* XI. and others, laid the Foundation of their Tyrannies without the immediate Aſſiſtance of an Army; yet they all found an Army neceſſary to eſtabliſh them; or otherwiſe, a little Experience in the People of the Change of their Condition, would have made them diſgorge, in a Day, that ill-gotten Power they had been acquiring for an Age.

This Subject is ſo ſelf-evident, that I am almoſt aſhamed to prove it: For if we look through the World, we ſhall find, in no Country, Liberty and an Army ſtand together: So that to know, whether a People are Free or Slaves, it is neceſſary only to ask, whether there is an Army kept among them? And the Solution of that preliminary Queſtion reſolves the Doubt; as we ſee in *China*, *India*, *Tartary*, *Perſia*, *Ethiopia*, *Turkey*, *Morocco*, *Muſcovy*, *Auſtria*, *France*, *Portugal*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Tuſcany*, and all the little Principalities of *Germany* and *Italy*, where the People live in the moſt abandoned Slavery: And in Countries, where no Armies are kept within the Seat of their Government, the People are Free; as *Poland*, *Biſcay*, *Switzerland*, the *Griſons*, *Venice*, *Holland*, *Genoa*, *Geneva*, *Raguſa*, *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, all the Free Towns in *Germany*, and *England* and *Scotland* before the late Reigns.

This

This Truth is ſo obvious, that the moſt barefaced Advocates for an Army do not directly deny it, but quality the Matter by telling us, That a Number not exceeding Fifteen or Twenty Thouſand Men, are a Handful to ſo populous a Nation as this. Now I think that Number will bring as certain Ruin upon us, as if they were as many Millions.

It is the Misfortune of all Countries, that they ſometimes lie under an unhappy Neceſſity to defend themſelves by Arms, againſt the Ambition of their Governors, and to fight for what is their own: For if a Prince will rule us with a Rod of Iron, and invade our Laws and Liberties, and neither be prevailed upon by our Miſeries, Supplications, or Tears, we have no Power upon Earth to appeal to, and therefore muſt patiently ſubmit to our Bondage, or ſtand upon our Defence; which, if we are enabled to do, we ſhall never be put upon it, but our Swords may grow ruſty in our Hands: For that Nation is ſureſt to live in Peace, that is moſt capable of making War; and a Man that has a Sword by his Side, ſhall have leaſt Occaſion to make Uſe of it. Now I ſay, if the King has 20000 Men beforehand with us, or much leſs than Half that Number, the People can make no Effort to defend their Liberties without the Aſſiſtance of a foreign Power, which is a Remedy moſt commonly as bad as the Diſeaſe: And if we have not a Power within ourſelves to defend our Laws, we are no Government.

ERRATUM *in our Laſt.*
Column 2, Paragraph 4, Line 6, for *Bankrupts* read *Bankers.*

LONDON.

On Tueſday the Copy of a moſt infamous, ſcandalous, and treaſonable Libel, which has been, for ſome Days paſt, induſtriouſly diſtributed among the Citizens, and other Parts adjacent, was delivered to his Majeſty, the Prince of Wales, and the two Houſes of Parliament. This moſt infamous Libel was burnt by the common Hangman Yeſterday in New-Palace-Yard, and will be burnt again at the Royal Exchange To-day, both Times by Order of Parliament; and we hear a Royal Proclamation is preparing, and will ſoon be publiſhed, offering 500 l. Reward, for diſcovering the Author, Printer and Publiſher thereof.

Monday there was a grand Court at Leiceſter-houſe, to compliment their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, it being obſerved for his Royal Highneſs's Birth-day, who entered into the 45th Year of his Age. The Duke and Princeſs Amelia were there at Noon.

A Bill will be brought into Parliament, to enable the Commiſſioners of the New-Bridge, to make a new Road, from the Dog and Duck in St. George's Fields to Vaux-hall Turnpike, and likewiſe another Road from thence to the Stone's End in Blackman-Street.

A Bill will be likewiſe brought into Parliament, to enable the Inhabitants of Weſtminſter to erect a free and general Market, for the Benefit of Perſons living thereabout, which Market is to be near the Foot of the New Bridge, for the Advantage of Country Dealers and Chapmen.

It is ſaid, that 30,000 Seamen will be granted by Parliament for the Service of the enſuing Year; & that ſtrict Orders will be given to keep the Marine in good Order in the Mediterranean and American Seas.

'Tis with Confidence reported, that the unjuſt and unreaſonable Delays of Aſſignees dividing the Eſtate of Bankrupts, will ſoon be petitioned againſt, and that the ſame, with the Neglect of Truſtees under Compoſition of Inſolvent Debtors, will come under the Conſideration of the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, and upon a falſe Affidavit, to make them liable to the ſame Penalty as Bankrupts under Statutes are.

The Hon. Col. Charles York, Eſq; is choſen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Eaſt Grinſtead.

Admiral Byng is choſen Member for the City of Rocheſter, in the room of Sir Chaloner Ogle, deceaſed.

Paul Joddrell, Eſq; Sollicitor-General to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, is elected Member of Parliament for Old Sarum, in the room of the late Lord Doneraile.

A Writ was iſſued laſt Wedneſday for electing a Member for the Univerſity of Oxford, in the room of the Right Hon. Lord Cornbury, who is called up to the Houſe of Peers: And we hear the Candidates to ſucceed him are, Sir Edw. Turner, Sir Roger Newdigate, and the Hon. Rob. Harley, Eſq;

A Preſentation has paſſed the Great Seal for the Rev. Rob. Heron, Fellow of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, to hold the Rectory of Cotgrave, in the County of Nottingham, being preſented thereto by the Maſter, Fellow and Scholars of the ſaid Hall.

We hear that a Courier has been lately diſpatched to the Earl of Albemarle, with the Copy of his Majeſty's Act of Acceſſion to the Treaty of Petersburgh of the Year 1746, to the End that his Excellency may communicate it to the French Court, to convince her, that the Engagements contracted by that Acceſſion do not contain any thing to give Umbrage to any Power.

On Saturday laſt an Ordonance of the French King was publiſhed at Calais by Beat of Drum, for laying a Tax on all Labour, &c. which cauſed a great Clamour amongſt the induſtrious and common People.

From the Paris A-la-main, Jan. 25.

Our Marine is in great Forwardneſs, we ſhall launch Ten Men of War of the Line in the Spring. At the ſame Time our Army is augmenting, with all the Appearance of an approaching War, which it's ſuppoſed will take it's Riſe from the North.

Extract of a Letter from Cornwall, Jan. 20.

" The 17th, in a violent Storm at S. a Brigantine from London for Penzance, with a valuable Cargo, was driven on Shore near the Port of Loe, in this County. The Men unhappily took to their Boat too ſoon, and periſhed every Soul in a few Minutes. The Surveyor of the Cuſtoms and Aſſiſtant-Officers endeavoured to ſecure the Cargo and Materials of the Ship for the Claimants; but the Perſons, (their Townſmen and Neighbours) whom they would have appointed as a Guard to keep off the Country from the Wreck, and who would have been well rewarded for their Trouble, thought it more gainful to rob for themſelves, than to ſave for the Proprietors. They entered into an iniquitous Confederacy, and ſecreted a good Quantity of valuable Effects. The Shore was ſoon crouded with a Multitude of People from the Towns & Villages adjacent, and every one laid violent Hands on whatever he could meet with. The Officers durſt not, without endangering their Lives, oppoſe theſe riotous Proceedings; more eſpecially, as Spirituous Liquors were Part of the Cargo."

Wedneſday came Advice from Cadiz, that the Duke, Capt. Petryn, bound from London to Marſeilles, is loſt at St. Petri, about 3 Leagues from Cadiz; and that the Captain and ſeveral of the Crew periſhed. It is ſaid, that 20 of the People got on Shore, but in a miſerable Condition, being daſhed againſt the Rocks by the Violence of the Sea. But they are likely to do well, thro' the Care and Humanity of the Britiſh Conſul there. The Captain's Body was found on Shore quite naked, and decently interred by the Conſul's Order.

Saturday a Cauſe was tried by a Special Jury, before the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, at Guildhall, on an Indictment brought againſt an eminent Tallow-Chandler and Melter, in Leadenhall-Street, by ſeveral of his Neighbours, and their Landlords, for a Nuſance, occaſioned by his melting of Fat, which cauſed a very nauſeous Smell. After the Evidence on both Sides had been examined, which took up ſeveral Hours, the Counſel compromiſed the Affair upon the following Terms. That the Tallow-Chandler ſhould continue to melt for three Months to come, but only between the Hours of Nine at Night, and Five in the Morning. During which three Months Time he was to provide another Place for Melting, and the Inhabitants were to allow him 100 l. towards the Expences, which might be occaſioned on that Account, and pay his Coſts of Suit.

On Sunday an uncommonly unhappy Accident happened at the Roſe Alehouſe, in the Road to Kingſton, a young Fellow, who had come from Portſmouth, called for a Pint of Beer, and leaning too hard on his Stick while he was talking to ſome Country People, it gave Way, ran into his Throat, and cauſed ſo much Bloodſhed, that he died in a few Hours. By ſome Papers in his Pocket, it appear'd he had lately been Clerk to a Man of War.

A few Days ago the Five Guineas taken by the Sheriffs Officers, to permit Mr. Baker (contrary to Orders) to be conveyed on Monday the 31ſt paſt to his Execution at Tyburn in a Mourning Coach, was by them delivered up to the Sheriffs of this City, to be applied to ſuch charitable Uſes as they ſhall think proper.

By Letters from Virginia we hear of the Death of the Hon. Thomas Lee, Eſq; Preſident of their Council.

On Sunday laſt died at Bath, of a lingering Illneſs, General Hargrave, Major-General, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot. His firſt Commiſſion as an Enſign, is dated April 23, 1694.

Monday the Seſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when 13 were ſentenced for Execution, viz. Field, Farr & Dun, mentioned in our laſt; Vincent, Appegarth, Sauce, Davis, & Hughes, for Street-Robberies; Clements, Weſley & Smith, for Burglaries; Sullivan, for Forgery; & Parſons, for returning from Tranſportation before his Time. A Man was tried for Horſe-ſtealing, which is Death, and found guilty by the Jury, who reconſidering the Verdict in about a quarter of an Hour retracted it, and found him Not Guilty; on which he was immediately diſcharged. One was ordered for 14 Years Tranſportation, 34 for 7 Years, 2 branded, &c.

Among the Tranſports are 9 convicted for Receiving Goods off the River, &c. belonging to the Merchants, & Purſley the Baker, for receiving theirs, is the 14 Years Tranſport. Alice Trueman, a great Artiſt in the Myſtery of Shoplifting, is another of the Tranſported, proſecuted by the Linnen-drapers.

The Trial of Dixon, the Smuggler, will be next Seſſion, which begins 27th of Feb. next.

Wedneſday Morning the Turnpike-man of Little Chelſea, going to open the Turnpike, perceived a Man lying near it, who, upon Examination, appeared deſperately wounded. His Throat was cut almoſt from Ear to Ear, divers Stabs in his Body, and ſeveral croſs Slaſhes. He was alive notwithſtanding, (though ſpeechleſs) and immediately carried to the Workhouſe, Little Chelſea, where his Wounds were dreſſed, but without Hopes of Recovery. It was ſaid, he committed this raſh Action upon himſelf, becauſe ſome Money was found about him; but with what Probability we cannot judge. A Trade of Money might be left by Villains to diſguiſe a Murder, and unleſs he himſelf could ſpeak, or otherwiſe make it appear he wounded himſelf, (which we don't hear he has) there ſeems no Reaſon to conclude it his own Act, but very likely that of ſome Ruffian Footpads, &c. whom it will become the Parliament to make a diligent Search after; and, by offering a public Reward to any Accomplice not actually him that gave the Wounds, the horrid Perpetrator of this Cruelty might be brought to Juſtice. The unhappy Gentleman is thought to be an Officer of the Army, a Commiſſion being found in one of his Pockets.

Saturday Night, Mr. Herbert, a Clothier at Cirenceſter, was attacked by two Street-Robbers, near the Hoſpital at Hyde-Park-Corner, who pulled him off his Horſe, and took from his Watch, 36 s. & ſome Silver. One of them mounted his Horſe and rode off thro' the Park; but when he came to the Gate facing Groſvenor-ſquare, he diſmounted, offered a Man 6d. to take the Horſe to the White Horſe Inn in Tyburn-Road. The Man, ſuſpecting ſomething from the Appearance of the Fellow, declined going, and attempted to ſecure him, but without Effect; by which Means however the Owner recovered his Horſe.

Thurſday at Noon a Gentleman was ſtopped in his Coach on Barnes Common, by a Highwayman well mounted, with a Maſquerade Noſe on, who behaved genteely, told the Gentleman a ſmall Matter would content him, and made the old Plea, Neceſſity his Excuſe. The Gentleman gave him what he pleaſed, and the Highwayman rode off.

On Friday Evening, as a young Gentleman was handing a Lady to her Coach, out of Drury-lane Playhouſe, he was robbed of his Watch, by a Fellow; upon which the Gentleman drew his Sword, purſued, and after an obſtinate Reſiſtance apprehended him. Juſtice Fielding committed him to the Gatehouſe. He was Head of a numerous Gang, and is called Capt. Clarke. He had near 40 l. in Cash about him.

On Saturday Night laſt a Gentleman was robbed of his Watch and Five Guineas, near Highgate, by a ſingle Highwayman, with a Crape on his Face. A Journeyman Carpenter ſeeing the Action, told the Gentleman, if he would lend him his Horſe, he would purſue him. The Gentleman conſented, the Carpenter purſued and took the Highwayman, who is now in the Gatehouſe.

On Tueſday Night a Man, genteely dreſſed, picked up a young Lad, Apprentice to a Watch Silverſmith in the Strand, and began to exercise ſodomital Practices upon him. The Boy diſliking ſo unnatural a Sport, called out and cauſed him to be taken. He was carried before a Juſtice, and gave in 1000 l. Bail for his Appearance.

Mrs. Keith's Corpſe was removed from her Huſband's Houſe in May-Fair, the Middle of October 1749, to an Apothecary's in South-Audley Street, where ſhe lies in a Room hung with Mourning.

to continue there 'till Mr. Keith can attend her ...neral.—Several Persons belonging to Churches ...d Chapels, together with many others, suppoſing ...e Marriages at May-Fair New Chapel detrimental ...Miniſter's Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to rave ...ainſt it, but in ſuch a Manner as not to deſerve ...y Credit, because every thing they have ſaid tends ...n Appears, becauſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in ...ſpite of People of good Senſe and Under-...ding.—The Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' ...ſtreet, by the End of St. James's-Street, and ...ſs Charges-Street, and turn on the Left-Hand. ...e Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five ...ing Stamp, and Certificate) are carried on for ...Guineas as uſual, any Time 'till Four in the After-...noon, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's ...ſaid Chapel in May-Fair, near Hyde-Park Corner, ...oppoſite the Great Chapel, and within Ten Yards of ...it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country-Church Porch.

BANKRUPTS.

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And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inſomuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they alluredly and directly cure the Green-Sickneſs in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes, which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illneſſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and enen the whole Machine, and as ſoon as taken, make the Patient pleaſantly lightſome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons of Eminence, for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be ſure to have the Right, which, by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3*s.* 6*d* a Bottle, with Directions.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure, even by the very beſt Method and Medicines in uſual Practice, than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutions, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumpiton of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumptions which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old ſtubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, which they moſt aſſuredly may, by the taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail of perfectly curing the moſt ſtubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels and Urinary Paſſages, which it almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to right, and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels, to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in Praiſe of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6*s.* a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and is ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will be complete Maſter of his own Caſe, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the foul Diſeaſe is intirely extirpated or not.

Note, This fam'd Balſamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's, (Mr. Radford being deceaſed) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles, againſt the Eaſt-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a 6*s.* Pot of Balſamic Electuary. No Letters anſwer'd, unleſs Poſt-paid.

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